THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXV. FRIDAY, June 21 1811. No. 1281

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

Doctor G. DAWSON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A general and complete supply of *FRESH DRUGS* and *MEDICINES, FAMILY, PATENT* and *HORSE MEDICINES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS* of all kinds, *PERFUMERY*, &c. among which are

- 1600 lbs. English Glauber salts
- 500 Epsom salts, *genuine*
- 250 oil of vitriol
- 160 double aqua fortis
- 1 box white magnesia in squares
- 5 cannisters English saffron
- 1 do. nutmegs
- 1 do. cloves
- 1 do mace
- 1 box London pp't calomel
- 1 do red precipitate
- 1 cask salt petre
- 140 lbs refined camphor
- 72 bottles fine castor oil
- 4 boxes sweet oil
- 2 kegs tamarinds
- 1 box best carolina pink
- 1 barrel flour of sulphur
- 1 do. cream of tartar
- 460 lbs peruvian bark
- 112 do. pearl or French barley
- 1800 do London prepared white lead
- 500 do. do. red lead
- 1400 do. Spanish whiting
- 1200 do. Spanish brown
- 1 box patent yellow
- 450 lbs. venetian red
- 150 do. terra de sienna
- 356 do. yellow ochre
- 112 do. litharge
- 1 cask lamp black
- 1 do. ivory black
- 1 do. black lead
- 1 do. chalk
- 200 emery
- 1 box English verdigris
- 1 do. blue vitriol
- 1 do. Prussian blue
- 10 packets gold leaf
- 1 box blue smalts
- 1 do. Chinese vermillion
- 60 gallons spirits turpentine
- 24 doz. painters brushes
- 56 lbs gum copal
- 1 box patent green
- 1 do. horse powder
- 2 boxes perfumery
- And a general assortment of the best Patent Medicines

Carefully selected from the latest importations and *WARRANTED GENUINE*—and being purchased with *CASH*, he is enabled to sell them on as moderate terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ *Practitioners of Physic and Storekeepers will be supplied with genuine articles on the very lowest terms.*

Market Street, June 12, 1811. 4t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at the Court House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Saturday the 22d inst. the following described property, viz :—

A certain dwelling house, and also a chandler's shop, situate in Wood street, in the Borough aforesaid, in the occupancy and as the property of Samuel Richardson, at the suit of Ralph Culbertson. And also the right, title and interest of the said Samuel Richardson, to an undivided one-fourth part of the lot and house situate in the Borough of Pittsburgh, corner of Wood and Fifth streets. The house is a large two story brick house, formerly occupied by major George Steward, with a small frame attached to the same—at the suit of William Steele, Esq.

WILLIAM WUSTHOFF, Sheriff.
Pittsburgh, June 10, 1811.

MASONIC.

THE Brethren of Lodge No. 45, A. Y. M. are requested to meet at their Lodge Room on Monday the 24th of June, precisely at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. being the festival of St. John, provided with proper cloathing, in order to walk in procession for the purpose of dedicating and opening their new Masonic Hall.

By order of the W. M.
HENRY BAIRD, Sec'y. Pro.
Pittsburgh, 13th June, A. D. 1811.

N. B. A Sermon is expected on the occasion.

English Grammar.

PUBLIC information is respectfully given, that the second quarter of D. Chute's Morning School for Young Ladies, in English Grammar, will commence the first Tuesday in July. Further information may be had by applying to the Rev. Robert Patterson, or

D. CHUTE.
Pittsburgh, June 12, 1811.

JUST RECEIVED,
An elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

which will be sold low for cash.—Also, 50 or 100 Tons of well assorted CASTINGS, on liberal terms

ALEXANDER JOHNSON,
Market Street, corner of Third Street.
Pittsburgh, June 12, 1811.

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,
FRANKLIN HEAD, *Market Street,*
Have just received

The Cyclopœdia,

Vol. 14.—Part I.
Pittsburgh, June 4, 1811.

Rees E. Fleeson & Co.

At their Establishment the lower corner of Ferry Street, on the bank of the river Monongahela near the Steam Mill, and in Market Street between Second and Third Streets, are opening a handsome selection of

SPRING GOODS,

of the latest importations, among which are the following articles :—

- Callicoes and chintzes
- Ginghams
- 9-8, 4-4 and 6 4 cambrick muslins
- Coloured cambrick
- Fancy muslins
- India and English book muslins
- Shirting muslins
- India bale muslins
- Silk, cashmere and cotton shawls
- Scarfs and Hdkfs
- Bandana, Madrass and Pullicat Hdkfs
- Linnen and Cotton do.
- Dimities, 6 4 Cambric &c
- Cotton Hosiery (white and clouded)
- Silk and Worsted Hosiery
- Beaver and silk gloves
- Ladies hats and bonnets
- Mens fur, chip, and wool hats
- Childrens morocco and Boy's hats
- Kid, morocco and leather slippers
- Lace sleeves and gloves
- Cotton laces
- 4 and 4 1-2 lb pins and white chapel needles
- Corking and childrens pins
- Toys for children
- Umbrellas
- Turkey red yarn
- Silk, thread and tapes
- Worsted bindings
- Cotton balls,
- Suspenders
- Real, mock tortoise and horn combs
- London and Yorkshire superfine cloths
- Double and single milled cassimers
- 6-4 and 5-4 cloths and plains
- Shirting flannels
- Bombazetts
- 8-4, 3 point and duffield blankets
- Cotton cassimers
- Yellow, blue and buff nankeens
- Bengal and Yorkstripes
- Velvets and cords
- India checks
- Apron ditto
- Fashionable, silk and fancy vesting
- Irish linnens and sheetings
- Country linnen and bed ticking
- Morocco skins
- Brushes, a general assortment
- Stationary
- Paper hangings
- Playing cards
- Spanish segars
- Paints and oil
- Oil cloths
- Carpeting
- Looking glasses, various sizes
- Fancy hardware
- Plated ware
- Brass, polished steel & japanned ware
- Ironmongery and cutlery
- Scythes and sickles
- T. Crowley Millington steel
- Cotton and wool cards
- China ware
- Cut and gilt glass
- Queensware and earthen ware
- Chocolate and mustard
- Loaf, lump and New-Orleans sugar
- Coffee in barrels and bags
- Hyson, young hyson, hyson skin and imperial teas
- London par. Madeira wine
- Dye woods
- Indigo and madder
- Cotton
- Lead
- Groceries of all kinds
- Bed cords
- Plow lines
- Boat cables, &c. &c.

Barr Iron, Castings, Nails, Glass, Flour, Whiskey, Lumber and Salt—for which all orders will be filled with care and dispatch, on the lowest terms for prompt payment, and consignments receive due attention.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1811. tf.

N. B. Boats Stores for descending the river, carefully put up as above.

Pittsburgh
Eagle Foundery.

Anthony Beelen,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has established an *AIR FOUNDERY* on the Bank of the Monongahela River, at the Ship Yard, which is now in full operation and ready to execute Orders for Machinery of every description,

Brewers, Soap Boilers, Potash and Salt Kettles of any size, and generally every other kind of Castings.

He has now on hand and daily making *Abbet's patent Oval Wood Stoves, Obelisk and common Coal Stoves, Rumford's Elegant Parlour Backs and Jambs, Grates, Scale and Counter weights, Waggon Boxes all sizes, Hollow ware, Mill Gudgeons, &c. &c.*

Having procured some of the ablest workmen in the United States and good Metal the public may rely on having their work done, in the best possible manner.

Pittsburgh, December 4, 1810.

☞ BROWNSVILLE STEEL FACTORY.

Important to the Western country!

Morris Truman & Co

Have for sale several tons of Steel of their own Converting which they will sell at the factory or cash, and at T & J CROMWELL'S Pittsburgh, at 12 Dollars per Cwt. and 20 Dollars the faggot for CROWLEY.

ALSO a few tons of Juniata Barr Iron.

2mo: 22nd 1811.

From the Salem Gazette,

MR. PICKERING's ADDRESS, TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

No. XI.

Fellow-Citizens,

AMONG the topics which I proposed to discuss, I mentioned the *Embargo* :—and that I would prove to you, that it was not imposed " to keep in safety our vessels, our seamen and merchandize," as Mr. Jefferson pretended, when he recommended that measure to Congress. The embargo law has indeed been repealed : but as all the laws since passed by our own government, to shackle our commerce, have grown out of that deceitful measure, it is necessary to bring it under review. Besides, it will contribute to the display of Mr. Jefferson's character.

THE EMBARGO.

On the 18th of Dec. 1807, President Jefferson sent to Congress the following message :

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The communications now made, shewing the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen, and merchandize, are threatened, on the high seas, and elsewhere, from the belligerent powers of Europe ; and it being of the greatest importance to keep in safety these essential resources, I deem it my duty to recommend the subject to the consideration of Congress, who will doubtless perceive all the advantage which may be expected from an inhibition of the departure of our vessels from the ports of the United States.

Their wisdom will also see the necessity of making every preparation for whatever events may grow out of the present crisis

I ask a return of the letters of Messrs. Armstrong and Champagny, which it would be improper to make public.

TH: JEFFERSON.
December 18, 1807.

The communications accompanying the message, consisted of four papers, which I described, as far as was then permitted, in my letter of Feb. 16, 1810, to the late Governor Sullivan.

1. A proclamation, dated Oct. 16, 1807, by the king of Great-Britain, requiring his natural born subjects, sea-faring men, serving on board the ships of war or merchant vessels of any foreign states, to return and aid in defence of their own. The right to issue such a proclamation, no well-informed man will question. It is a right exercised by the European nations generally, perhaps universally, when they engage in war ; and it is a right of peculiar importance to Great-Britain, at a time when her safety is menaced and endangered by the most formidable power which has ever existed in Europe. Thus far there seems to be nothing in the proclamation against which any one can take exception. But it authorises and directs the continuation of impressments of British natural born subjects from *merchant* vessels. What are the rights of Great-Britain in this case, and what the rights of neutrals, is a very important question, which would demand a separate discussion. It is sufficient at present to say, that the danger of impressments of American seamen was not *increased*; on the contrary, the precautions enjoined by the proclamation would lead to the conclusion that the danger was diminished ; and such I believe to have been the fact.

2. The second paper of the communication was a letter, (bearing date September 18, 1807) from the French grand judge, Regnier, to the imperial procureur (or attorney) general of the emperor's council of prizes, containing the emperor's interpretation of his Berlin decree of November 21, 1806, concerning which the council entertained some doubts To the question. Can armed vessels under that decree, seize in neutral vessels, either English property, or all merchandize proceeding from English manufactories or territories ?—the grand judge answers—" His majesty notifies me, that since he had not thought proper to express any exception in his decree, there is no good ground to make any in the execution, with respect to any thing whatsoever." 2. " His majesty has not decided the question whether French armed vessels may possess themselves of neutral vessels going to or from England, altho' they have no English merchandize on board."

Of *these two papers* no secret was made; and for a plain reason, that the British proclamation had many days before been published in the newspapers [the copy laid before Congress by the President had been cut out of a newspaper;] and so had the substance, if not the words of Regnier's letter. But they had excited little concern among our merchants and seafaring people ; because they saw in the proclamation, not an *increased*, but a *diminished* danger of impressments ; and they knew that the Berlin decree and the emperor's interpretation of it, though violating our rights by treaty by France, and the law of nations, would not endanger many of our vessels, seeing the number of French armed vessels commissioned to capture them, was not very considerable. That Bonaparte has possessed himself of so many vessels and so much merchandize of our citizens, has been chiefly owing to his practising various deceptions, against which our own government interposed no effectual guard ; on the contrary, their negociations and proceedings in relation to France, rather tended to put our citizens off their guard, and to render them insensible to the imperial snares in which so many have been caught.

The third paper was a letter from General Armstrong to the French minister Champagny ; and the fourth Mr. Champagny's answer. On these two last papers, I made the following remarks, in my letter to Gov. Sullivan before mentioned, viz. " Both these ought, in form or substance, also to have been made public. The latter (Champagny's answer) would have furnished to our nation some idea of the views and expectations of France. But both were withdrawn by the President, to be deposited among other executive secrets ; while neither presented any new ground to justify an embargo." Why these two papers were *for a time kept secret*, you will presently see. But first be pleased to read the letters themselves.

General Armstrong's letter to Mr. Champagny.

PARIS, September 24, 1807.

SIR,—I have this moment learned that a new and extended construction, highly injurious to the commerce of the United States, was about to be given to the imperial decree of the 21st of November last. It is therefore incumbent upon me to ask from your Excellency an explanation of his majesty's views in relation to this subject, and particularly whether it be his majesty's intention, in any degree, to infract the obligations of the treaty now subsisting between the United States and the French empire.

I pray your excellency, &c.
(Signed) JOHN ARMSTRONG.
His Excellency,
The Minister of Foreign Relations.

Mr. Champagny's answer.

FOUNTAINBLEAUX, Oct, 7, 1807.

Sir,—You did me the honor on the 24th September to request me to send you some explanations as to the execution of the degree of blockade of the British islands, as to vessels of the United States.

The provisions of all the regulations and treaties relative to a state of blockade, have appeared relative to the existing circumstance, and it results from the explanations which have been addressed to me by the imperial procureur general of the council of prizes, *that his majesty has considered every neutral vessel, going from English ports with cargoes of English merchandize, or of English origin, as lawfully seized by French armed vessels.*

The decree of blockade has been now issued eleven months. The principle powers of Europe, far from protesting against its provisions have adopted them. They have perceived that its execution must be complete, to render it more effectual ; and it has seemed easy to reconcile these measures with the observance of treaties, especially at a time when the infractions, by England, of the rights of all maritime powers, render their interests common, and tend to unite them in support of the same cause.

Accept, &c.
(Signed) CHAMPAGNY.
His ex. Gen. Armstrong,
Minister plenipotentiary of the U. S.

Every reader can now judge of the correctness of the observations on these letters, made more than three years ago.—He will see that the only subject of Armstrong's letter, was the emperor's interpretation of his Berlin decree, as stated in Regnier's letter, of which (as I have already remarked) no secret was made; and that Champagny's answer repeats the emperor's decision; and so far neither contained any secret. But mark the last part of Champagny's letter of which I said, that it "would have furnished to our nation some idea of the views and expectations of France." I now add, that it also presents to us an idea sufficiently clear of Mr. Jefferron's views in recommending the permanent embargo—viz. to co-operate with the principal powers of Europe in rendering "complete," and consequently "more effectual," the French Empeior's decree of blockade of the British dominions. This it behoved Mr. Jefferson to keep out of sight; and who can doubt that this was one of his motives for withdrawing Champagny's letter—and Armstrong's of course? In the same letter to Governor Sullivan, authorised by the paragraph of Champagny's letter I am now considering, and other circumstances at the time, I asked these questions: "Has the French Emperor declared that he will have no neutrals?* Has he required that *our ports*, like those of his vassal states in Europe, *be shut against British commerce?* Is the embargo a *substitute, a milder form* of compliance with that harsh demand, which is exhibited in its naked and insulting aspect, the American spirit might yet resent?"

In saying that neither Armstrong's nor Champagny's letters "presented any new ground to justify an embargo," I meant, and so I presume, It must have been universally understood, that they presented no new ground to justify an embargo *for the interests of the United States. These interests* required the publication of those letters, with a suitable comment by the President, that our citizens might have seen what were the voices and expectations of the French Government; *resistance to, and compliance* with those views were demanded by our interest, our honor and our safety.

That these letters, unconnected with the embargo, required no secrecy, even in Mr. Jefferson's opinion, we now certainly know; for just three months after he had recommended them to Congress for the very purpose of being published——But mark how they were communicated—huddled in with a mass of other papers, relating to British as well as French negociations and proceedings, without the least intimation that he had presented them to Congress, together with the British proclamation and Regnier's letter as the grounds of the embargo!† And certainly no person unacquainted with the secret could have suspected that Armstrong's and Mr. Champagny's letters were used as the principal grounds of the embargo Why then did Jefferson withdraw them, saying it would be improper to make them public? For two reasons——*conceal his apparent concurrence with the French emperor*—and *to wrap up the Embargo in mystery, which astonished and confounded the people, and induced the acquiescence in the measure.* For the message was public, and to go out to the people, with the notice, that it would be improper to publish Armstrong's and Champagny's letters, or even to suffer them to remain any where but in Mr. Jefferson's own cabinet; whence the natural inference would be, that these papers contained the strong reasons for the embargo, but a nature dangerous to be disclosed.—And doubtles, in regard to his own views, Mr. Jefferson judged correctly. The publication of these two letters as grounds of the proposed embargo, might have put the project in jeopardy. For altho' the implicit confidence of the majority in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, with some other considerations assured its adoption in Congress; yet for its final success it was necessary that the blind confidence of the People, whose pecuniary interests would be so directly and essentially affected, should also be retained.—But the immediate publication of Champagny's letter as the ground of the embargo, might have too clearly indicated, to some sagacious citizens, not members of Congress, and who would discuss the point with more freedom—the real motive of Mr. Jefferson in recommending it; and by its exposure have hazarded, not only the measure itself, but the popularity of its author *before the passions of party had been inlisted in its favour.* And this stratagem was crowned with a success truly incredible, had not the experiment verified it as a fact. The extraordinary spectacle was exhibited of a nation, with more vessels and property, and a greater proportion of the people, engaged in foreign commerce, than any other on the globe, the British excepted, submitting, for upwards of a year, to the total stagnation of that navigation and commerce, without knowing *why* the immense sacrifice had been required! A majority of the nation, taught to repose entire confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the President, were induced to believe his declaration that great and increasing dangers to our vessels, seamen and merchandize rendered the embargo indispensible. While he knew all who read Armstrong's and Champagny's letters will now know, that they exhibited no dangers requiring an embargo. All the increased danger was exhibited in the letter of Regnier stating the emperor's decision on the meaning of his Berlin decree; and that every merchant knows was inconsiderable, even as the dust of the balance compared with the whole of our foreign commerce laid prostrate by the embargo.

The official translation of the 5th article of the Berlin decree is in these words: "The trade in English merchandize is forbidden. All merchandize belonging to England or coming from its manufactories or colonies is declared lawful prize." This is the article on which the grand judge Regnier delivered the Emperor's decision before mentioned. This is the decision of which gen Armstrong asks of Mr. Champagny an explanation—"particularly whether it be his majesty's intention in any degree to infract [break, or violate] the obligations of the treaty subsisting between the U. States and the French empire?" To which Mr. Champagny answers, by a repetition of the emperor's decision. It was perfectly immaterial to whom the merchandize belonged: though to the citizens of the U. States, it was lawful prize if it consisted of the manufactures or produce of England or her colonies. Now by our treaty with France, ratified by Bonaparte himself, we have a right to load our vessels with English manufactures and produce, not only when these belong to the citizens of the U. States, but even when they remain the property of the British; and to capture them, because they are British property, is a direct violation of our treaty with France. But treaties and promises have long since ceased to bind the Rulers of the GREAT NATION. Bonaparte and his predecessors the Directory have been alike perfidious, and this Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison perfectly well know.

Mr. Madison [letter of May 22, 1807, to Gen Armstrong] calls the Berlin decree, 'a gross infraction of neutral rights.' And in a subsequent letter [Feb. 8, 1808] referring to the emperor's construction (above stated) of his Berlin decree, says, "it violates as well the positive stipulations of the convention of Sept. 30 1810, (our last and only existing treaty with France) as the incontestible principles of public law." And yet the French minister Champagny, we have seen, has the effrontery to say, "It has seemed easy to reconcile these measures (in executing the Berlin decree) with the observance of treaties."

But I must again recur to Mr. Jefferson's message. Every reader will bear in mind that the four papers therewith communicated were offered as the sole ground for laying an embargo. He said they "shewed the great and increasing dangers with which our vessels, our seamen and merchandize were threatened on the high seas and elsewhere from the belligerent powers of Europe." I have shewn that the terms of the British proclamation manifested a lessening, not an increase of dangers to our seamen; and it had no relation to vessels or merchandize. The other three papers regarded French: and these, then, if any, must show the great and increasing dangers mentioned by Mr. Jefferson. Now take his own opinion of the Berlin decree and of the French emperor's construction of it, as expressed in Mr. Madison's letter to Gen. Armstrong, dated Feb. 8, 1808, in which he says—the conduct of the French Government in giving this extended construction to its decree, and indeed in issuing one with such an apparent or doubtful import against the sea, is the more extraordinary, inasmuch as its inability *to enforce it on that element exhibited the measure in the light of an* EMPTY MENACE—so now we see that the Berlin decree and its extended construction which showed the great and increasing dangers to our vessels, seamen and merchandize amounted to—What? An *empty menace!* because of the emperor's inability to enforce the execution of his decree upon the sea. And in his letter to Mr. Erskine, the British minister at Washington, Mr. Madison says France was without the means to carry the Berlin decree into effect.

And what opinion fellow-citizens, can you now form of the Illustrious Jefferson? He alarms you with dangers which he knew did not exist; and professing a tender concern for the preservation of our vessels, seamen and merchandize, these essential resources,—recommends an embargo! In this single transaction (if other instances were wanting) you have full evidence of his hypocrisy, and duplicity, and deceit, and assumed as a screen behind which he contrived a scheme dishonorable to the nation, and pregnant with ruin. For nearly all the losses and sufferings of our seamen, merchandize and other citizens, the ruin of many, and the failure of the public revenues, have grown out of the embargo—that fruitful mother of the plagues by which, in the name of acts of Congress imposing prohibitions and restrictions, our commerce and fisheries have been laid waste.

One plain, but very important inference, remains to be noticed and impressed. As you have now seen Mr. Jefferson's alledged ground of the embargo to be deceitful and false—it will be natural to inquire, What was the reason inducing him to recommend the embargo? As I cannot suppose the worst of men to act without a motive, so Mr. Jeffeoson must have had some strong one to take so bold a step, as to impose the embargo, such as we have seen in its intended duration (which was purposely without limitation) and its ruinous effects. Read once more Mr. Champagny's letter of Oct. 7, (while you indulge me in some repetitions) and see whether the motives I have suggested be not manifest.

The object of the Berlin decree is plain—it was avowed by Bonaparte—viz. to cut off all trade of his subjects, allies and neutrals with the British dominions, thinking by that means to ruin the commerce & destroy the power of Britain. Against this monstrous decree, violating our rights by treaty, and by the law of nations, Gen. Armstrong complained. In the answer of Mr. Champagny we are told—"the decree of blockade has been now issued eleven months. The principal powers of Europe, far from protesting against its provisions, have adopted them. They have perceived that its execution must be complete, to render it more effectual and it has seemed easy to reconcile these measures with the observance of treaties, especially at a time when the infractions by England of the rights of all maritime powers *render their interests common, and tend to unite them in support of the same cause.*" Here we find the motive for the embargo. The principal nations of Europe had adopted the decree; but to render it more effectual its execution must be complete It could not be complete while the United States carried on their extensive trade—equal, if not superior, before the fatal embargo, to all that of Europe, the British Islands excepted.—The facts to be found in Mr. Jefferson's own official communications to Congress to leave us at liberty to form no other conclusion than this. That he recommended the embargo in order to render the operation of the Berlin decree complete. Recollect what I have before mentioned (in No. XI) that in less than three months after the date of Champagny's letter, and in four days after its arrival with the other dispatches at Washington, Mr. Jefferson recommended the embargo. Four days (as I had occasion long ago to remark) gave little enough time to digest and mature SUCH A PLAN; and that the people of the United States would have been shocked at the open proposition to shut their ports against the English commerce, and to abandon all trade, at the command or invitation of the French emperor; they would not have endured it. The measure could be accomplished only by an embargo—an indefinite embargo—and that wrapped up in the mystery which I have attempted, and I trust successfully to unfold.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

May 20, 1811.

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* That the French Emperor said "there should be no neutrals," we learnt by the same vessel which brought Armstrong's and Champagny's letters. It was afterwards gravely denied that Bonaparte had said "there should be no neutrals;" but we have since seen, under the hand of Gen Armstrong our minister at Paris, the Emperor's declaration—"That the Americans should be compelled to take the positive character of either *Allies* or *Enemies.*" This solemn declaration, of the Emperor in his Council, it is true, is mentioned by Gen Armstrong as having been made at a subsequent period: But the previous report that he had said "there should be no neutrals," being precisely the same, are perfectly characteristic of the Emperor, I presume no one can doubt that it was his previous declaration which gave rise to the report.

† It was a common artifice of Mr. Jefferson to accompany his communications relative to France with something British, to divert the attention of Congress and the people from the former to the latter.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY, June 21, 1811.

The Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati having voted a Monument to the memory of Major Gen. Anthony Wayne, Wednesday the 5th inst. was the day appointed for raising it at Radnor church, in Chester county.

The solemn ceremony was attended by the associated regiment of volunteer cavalry of the city and county of Philadelphia, under the command of Col. Wharton, and an immense concourse of citizens.

An excellent discourse, embracing a brief biography of General Wayne, and an enumeration of his most distinguished public services, was delivered by the Rev. Doctor Rogers, Professor of Rhetoric in the University of Pennsylvania, and a member of the society, who also closed the ceremonial with an appropriate prayer.

The Monument is of white marble, and of elegant, but simple construction.

INSCRIPTION

Engraved on the first side of the Monument

"In honor of the distinguished military services of *Major General ANTHONY WAYNE*, and as an affectionate tribute of respect to his memory, this stone was erected by his companions in arms, The Pennsylvania State Society of Cincinnati, July 4th, A. D. 1809, thirty-fourth anniversary of the Independence of the United States of America, an event, which constitutes the most appropriate eulogium of an American Soldier and Patriot."

INSCRIPTION

Engraved on the third side of the Monument

"Major Gen. ANTHONY WAYNE, was born at Waynesborough, in Chester county, state of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1746. After a life of honor and usefulness he died in December, 1796, at a military post on the shore of Lake Erie, Commander in Chief of the Army of the United States. His military achievements are consecrated in the history of his country, and in the hearts of his countrymen. His remains are here deposited."

[*From the New-York Gazette, June* 7.]

Postscript.—The President of the U. Ssates, is tired of the present state of things. He will soon do something of a decisive nature. He waits with anxiety for the arrival of the Essex; and it is known that he is angry at the conduct of the French Emperor. He has lost nearly all confidence in French promises, and will, it is confidently expected, convince the world that the suspicions of his partiality for France are groundless. The readers of this article will recollect this paragraph a week or two hence. Mark the above assertions.

June 8.

The article inserted in yesterday's Gazette, under the postscript head, has excited as much, if not more attention, than would have done the news of the capture of Massena and his army, or a declaration of war on the part of Russia against France, hundreds have enquired the source of our information—We have satisfied many; but, we are not at liberty to say, publicly, from whom we derived it. For ourselves, we feel satisfied of its accuracy.

In addition to the above, we are warranted in asserting, that the President has expressed a wish for the speedy arrival of Mr. Foster—that he would be received with the utmost cordiality—and that certain points pending between Great-Britain and the United States, which had been insisted on, would, for the present, be waved by our government, rather than procrastinate the wished for understanding

We can also state, and we do not apprehend a contradiction, that there has been no new orders given to the commanders of our ships of war, for the last eighteen months.

This looks well. We hope for and expect a speedy verification of the above intelligence.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

From the Boston Gazette, June 3.

"NEWBURYPORT, *June* 1, 1811.

Messrs. Russell & Cutler,

This town has at last suffered the dreadful fate which we have long feared from fire. The appalling alarm was given about a quarter before ten last evening; when, almost instantly, a range of wooden buildings, more than 100 feet in length, near the market, which have been improved as stables by David Lawrence, Samuel Shaw, and others, were in a full blaze, which soon extended down to the market. Every effort to subdue or controul the fire, proved ineffectual, till all the north side of State street, from the market to Pleasant street, and all the south side, from Essex street to the Ferry-ways, including all the brick stores on the Ferry-wharf, and excepting maj. Perkin's store on the S. E. side the market, Middle str. half way through, and all below, from the Ferry-wharf to Marquan's wharf, both inclusive, were enclosed in one common ruin. The flames spread with such fury that but a small proportion of the vast property in this centre of business was saved. I dare not attempt an estimate."

There has, perhaps, never been a fire in this country attended with such accumulated devastation, and such general destruction, as the late conflagration at Newburyport. The loss of property in goods and real estate, cannot be estimated at less than two millions of dollars; and it is presumed that many hundreds of individuals are left completely destitute of house or home, or the means of procuring support for their wretched families.

(Newburyport is situate in Essex county, in the state of Massachusetts, on the south side of the Merrimack, about 3 miles from the sea. It is 44 miles N. N. E. of Boston, and next, in a commercial view to Salem.)

The selectmen of Newburyport have offered 1000 dollars reward for the discovery of the infernal incendiary who caused the late dreadful fire in that town; and a committee has been appointed to ascertain the amount of the property lost.

The late distressing fire at Newburyport destroyed buildings which occupied sixteen acres and an half, in the part of the town the most compact, and containing a much larger proportion of wealth than any other.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the frigate United States, to a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Norfolk, June 5, 1811.

There is a large English frigate off the Capes, enquiring when we will be out. We sail in a day or two, that she may have the opportunity of making a call upon us.

The Bulletin of the King of Rome (Bonaparte's baby) March 21, states that he took very greedily and several times during the day the breast of his nurse. If the *supereminent* young imp had not taken greedily every thing within his reach, there would have been strong reason to doubt the fidelity of the fair Louisa.

☞ FROM FRANCE——*Direct.*

BOSTON, June 8—Captain Harlow, in the Calpe, arrived here yesterday, from Brest, AS A CARTEL, with distressed American seamen, &c.! He informs that the U. S. frigate John Adams arrived at L'Orient the 15th April:—That M. L'Escalier, Bonaparte's consul general, had taken his passage in the Rose-in-Bloom, for New, York:—That many American citizens continued detained in France destitute of the necessaries of life:—And that although the French papers pretended to deny the fact, the French continued to take and condemn all American property.

LATEST FROM LISBON.

The schooner Maria, captain Nelson, arrived at Alexandria, on Tuesday evening, (June 4) from Lisbon; left there April 26th. The day before he sailed, went up to Lisbon, and was informed by his merchant that the rejoicings and illuminations which were then going on were in consequence of advices having been received of the total evacuation of Portugal by the French. The combined British and Portuguese armies were on the frontiers and did not intend following the French any further. The transports were preparing to leave Lisbon as soon as possible; and it was conjectured they were wanted to carry troops to Russia, for which country an expedition was preparing. A number of the men of war had sailed, probably, for the same destination.

There was a feint rumour at Lisbon, of an accommodation having taken place between Russia and England.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the ship Trident, captain Forman, in 26 days from Greenock the editor of the New-York Commercial Advertiser has been put in possession of London papers to the 1st May, and Greenock to the 5th.

We find nothing respecting the retaliatory orders which, it was rumoured, were issued by the British government. The old orders were still in force, and there was not the least probability that they would soon be revoked; as it was well known that the French decrees, so far from being repealed, were rigorously enforced. There appeared to be no disposition in the British government to commence hostilities against this country. Mr. Foster had sailed, it was said, on his mission to America A letter from Portsmouth to the editor of the London Courier, says, "Mr. Pinkney passed through this afternoon, and proceeded to Cowes, where the Essex American frigate waits to receive him."

We find nothing favourable to American commerce Private letters state, that if a war between England and America should take place, it would be very popular in Great Britain; it being the general opinion among the people that the American government were under the influence of Bonaparte.

LONDON, *May* 1.

INSURRECTION IN HOLLAND.

Oppression will drive men mad, and the phlegmatick Hollander has at length turned upon the foot that has trodden him to the earth—Our Dover letter mention the arrival of a lugger from the opposite coast, bringing the information of an insurrection having taken place in Holland. The populace are said to have risen upon the French garrison at Rotterdam and other places—to have disarmed them and taken possession of the forts and batteries. They had sent emissaries to other parts, and the flame was rapidly spreading.

Another letter we have seen mentions the arrival of a person from one of the islands in the Scheldt, which he left on Saturday morning He has brought the report that the Amsterdam post had been stopped in consequence of a serious insurrection in Dordt and Amsterdam, where the people had risen on the soldiery and overpowered them. Nothing more was known in the island to which we have alluded last Saturday, beyond the interruption of the post, and the cause being an insurrection.

Since writing the above, we have heard that all communication between Holland and Walcharen has been cut off for three days, and that the French troops were in every place overpowered. A Dutch populace is most ferocious.

It is also said that insurrectionary movements have taken place in different parts of France, and that great discontent has been manifested by all ranks on account of the general distress. The Pope's ill treatment and captivity have given great offence. The common people consider Bonaparte's son as illegitimate, the Pope having excommunicated him, and considered the divorce and subsequent marriage of Bonaparte as illegal.

The Chinese have at length found it to be their interest to give circulation to the immense quantity of specie which they have been accumulating for ages. The change of their policy has been sensibly felt in India, and has reduced the rate of interest very considerably.

The Cortes of Spain have at length consented that two great Spanish armies shall be raised and disciplined by British officers, and placed under the command of lord Wellington.

TREMENDOUS HAIL STORM.

ALEXANDRIA, June 10.—On Friday evening last, about 5 o'clock, the town of Alexandria was visited by the severest Hail-Storm ever witnessed even by the oldest inhabitant. It continued with unexampled fury for about fifteen minutes. Every house in town with a window on the north side, felt its effects: fragments of glass were strewed on every floor.——The quantity destroyed is almost innumerable; we have heard of one gentleman alone, who lost a thousand panes.

A NEW VIEW OF THE SUBJECT.

[*From the* "SPIRIT OF SEVENTY-SIX," *the Monroe and Randolph paper, printed at Washington City.*]

COMMUNICATION.

The agitation produced upon the public mind by the affair between our 50 gun frigate and the British 22 gun sloop, having in some measure subsided, our citizens are prepared, I trust, to take a dispassionate view of the subject.

The conduct of captain Rogers unquestionably sanctions the report (independent of other strong circumstances) that the frigate was sent out by the executive with orders to provoke a conflict with some British vessel. What does captain Rogers say? That he was himself 14 leagues out of the jurisdiction of the United States. That he saw a sail a long distance from him in the east, and of course just so much farther from our coast; that this sail was coming towards him; that he pursued her; that she soon changed her course and ran from him; that this pursuit continued from noon until nine at night, when the rencounter took place! What, let me ask, was the conclusion the British officer was to draw from such a pursuit? He knew very well the law of nations did not justify a neutral ship of war in pursuing any vessel at sea out of the jurisdiction of her own country, unless such vessel was first seen within that jurisdiction, and this was not the fact in this case; and if such neutral comes up with the vessel of any nation he is bound *to make it known* he is a friend. In this instance captain Rogers does not say he made himself known, even when he was asked; and this neglect to make such a communication finds no apology from the sloop refusing to answer the frigate's first question; because the sloop had every reason to suppose her an enemy. As to the American flag being hoisted is no evidence, since all belligerents are in the habit of hanging out neutral flags to decoy and deceive; and as Rogers did not come up with the sloop until dark (9 o'clock) it was impossible to know the frigate was American.

I have always understood, and believed our armed vessels were built to convoy and protect commerce. The present (nor the last) administration have not used them for that purpose. The government avow us a neutral nation, enemies to no country; and if we wish to maintain this character we must not continue to pursue every vessel that is seen at sea, and in every respect assume the conduct and vexatious policy of a belligerent. There are men who consider this fracas an offset to the Chesapeake—I pray God it may not be an onset to war.

IMPARTIAL.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said state, on the second Thursday of May, A. D. 1811.

Resolved. That the principles of the federal compact render it proper for the legislature of this state, to keep in view, and occasionally to examine the acts of the general government; especially such acts as regard the constitution, or require the particular aid of the state authorities, or which, in their operation, affect in a peculiar manner, the prosperity or tranquility of the people of this state.

Resolved, That having considered the several petitions and representations, preferred to this assembly, with all the attention due to the importance of the subject, we deeply feel the peculiar and extensive privations and losses suffered by the good people of this state, in the interruption of their commerce; and do concur in the opinion expressed by his excellency the governor, to this assembly,—"That *we have a right to expect* that those who have been entrusted with the great concerns of our country, will see and pursue those measures, which our interests require; that experience will convince them, that a temperate, manly, and decided policy towards foreign nations, is alone consistent with national honour, and at the same time, is best calculated to secure the peace, and promote the prosperity of our country; and that a plan of commercial restrictions, intended to coerce foreign governments, must fail of its object, and can be formidable only to the enterprising and virtuous part of the community.

Resolved, That while this assembly view with regret, the adoption and continuance of such a plan of commercial restrictions, they confide in the enlightened patriotism of the citizens of this state, to cordially co-operate in support of a just, liberal, and magnanimous policy on the part of the United States, and in defence of the liberties and independence of this state, as well as of the United States, against every aggression.

Resolved, That this assembly recommend to the citizens of this state, to continue to cherish an attachment to social order, the principles of our republican institutions, and the constitution of the United States, as essentially connected with the liberty they so highly prize; and to entertain the hope, that the general government will abandon a course of measures so distressing to individuals, so debasing to the national spirit and character, and so inefficacious for the protection of the rights and honour of the United States; and that they may remain assured, that the general assembly of this state, participating in the sentiments and sufferings of the people by whom they are chosen, will never lose sight of their commercial rights and interests.

General Assembly, May 1811—
Passed in the House of Representatives,
Attest. CHARLES DENISON, *Clerk.*
Passed in the Upper House,
Attest. THOMAS DAY, *Secretary.*
A true copy examined by
THOMAS DAY, Secretary.

A MERMAID.

Captain Carey, of the schooner Kate, from Exuma, bound to this port, informs us, that on Saturday morning last, about 2 o'clock, being then about six miles to the south east of the east end of this island, and being at that time below asleep, was called by one of the negroes of the crew of the schooner, and informed that a strange kind of sea animal was along side the vessel. He immediately went on deck, when the animal made its appearance close to the vessel's side, and was discovered to be a MERMAID, or an animal of the kind, which he had frequently heard called by that name. She had two arms, and hair upon her head: but the colour he could not plainly distinguish; was about four feet long from head to tail, and the part below plainly discovered to be fish, having a broad forked tail. The head was very small, and by no means in proportion to the body. She continued along side of the Kate about half-an-hour, and at some time when our informant looked over the side, raised her head out of the water. Our informant also adds, that he would have caught her, but was prevented by the entreaties of the negroes belonging to the vessel, who appeared very much alarmed, and insisted that certain destruction would be the consequence.

PATENT SHOT.

3000lbs. Patent Shot,
Just received and for Sale, by
ANTHONY BEELEN
Pittsburgh, June 20, 1811. tf.

ADAM COON,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he now carries on the

SCYTHE-MAKING,

in Virgin alley, near the Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, where those who wish to have SCYTHES of his make, may be supplied on reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, June 15, 1811.

Joseph White & James Patterson

HAVING taken the Store formerly occupied by William Borrett, Market street, will open on Wednesday the 19th inst. a general assortment of

Ironmongery and Hardware.

Also, direct from the manufactory in Baltimore, a large and extensive assortment of ladies

Fine Split Straw and Chip Bonnets,

of the latest fashions—and gentlemen's summer hats. Ribbons, sewing silk, cotton lace, Madras handkerchiefs, ladies black silk picknet sleeves, and numerous other articles in the fancy line, cheap for Cash or Flour—wholesale and retail.

Pittsburgh, June 17, 1811. 4t.

Town Lots for Sale.

BY virtue of an order from the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Jefferson, and state of Ohio, to me directed, I will expose to Sale to the highest bidder for cash, at the Court House, in the Town of Steubenville, the property of the heirs of Nicholas Bausman, deceased—Lots No. 99, 105, 177, and 216, subject to the right of dower of Dorothea Trough, late Dorothea Bausman, widow and relict of said Nicholas. The buildings on said lots subject to the removal or other disposition of the present owners or occupants. Sale to commence precisely at the hour of 10 o'clock, A. M. on said day. A good and sufficient deed to be executed to the purchaser.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, *Sheriff.*
Steubenville, 18th June, 1811.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Robert Knox, late of Pittsburgh, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, as a settlement of the estate must be made—those who neglect will be sued without respect of persons. All persons having demands against said estate are desired to exhibit them properly attested, for settlement.

ELEANOR KNOX, *Administratrix.*
JAMES ROBINSON, *Administrator.*
Pittsburgh, June 17, 1811.

To the Public.

A Report having for some time prevailed that the undersigned was determined to remove from Maysville; he takes this method of informing his friends that no such thought has existed with him—nor, would he be so ungrateful to a generous public, as to announce such a determination at an early date.—

Sensible of past favors to those merchants and manufacturers who have committed their business to him as a commission merchant—takes the liberty of assuring them that no exertions shall be wanting to give satisfaction.

Has lately erected two extensive

Ware-Houses,

which are now in ample order for the reception of such merchandize and country produce as may be forwarded to his care; and pledges himself to do business on as low terms as an regular house in the place.

His TAVERN is also in complete order, for the reception and accommodation of those gentlemen travellers who may please to favor him with a call, and hopes from his long experience and strict attention to busines to merit a part of the public patronage.

SAMUEL JANUARY.
Maysville, Jan. 24, 1811.

N. B. Has a large quantity of four penny rolled IRON, NAILROD and CASTINGS for sale. 6m

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NOTICE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public, that they have taken into partnership Mr. *Stephen Barlow*—their business will in future be carried on under the firm of *Barlow, Foster & Co.*—All persons indebted to the subscribers are requested to come forward and settle their accounts.

WILLIAM B FOSTER & Co.

Barlow, Foster & Co.

Have just received a large and elegant assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

suitable to the present season,

which they are enabled to sell low for cash or approved country produce, in Market Street, next door to the office of the *Pittsburgh Gazette.*

Pittsburgh, *May* 1, 1811. 6t.

Wanted Immediately.

A JOURNEYMAN HATTER—one who understands the business, will meet with a good situation and generous wages. Apply to GEORGE SUTTON.
Pittsburgh, 20th June, 1811.

DONATION LANDS
FOR SALE.

District.	No.	Acres.	
			BUTLER COUNTY.
1	172	200	Adjoins Mr. Christy's, on the *new* state road.
	153	200	Near Mr. Stewart's—Beaver dam creek passes through it a good mill seat thereon.
			MERCER COUNTY.
2	1845	200	Near Mr. Pearson's.
	87	300	Near New-Castle—the tract on which John Robinson lives
3	21	300	Little Neshannock and Big-run unites in it—about eight miles S. W. of Mercer, and within one mile of Mr Hamel's.
	59	250	Within half a mile of the last mentioned tract.
	577	200	Within one mile of Mercer—adjoins Mr. Junkins tract on the east.
	589	200	Indian-run passes through it—about three miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road, and near to Mr. Cook's.
	61	250	Shenango passes through it—within one mile of Mr. Byer's mill.
	5 191	200	Neshannock passes through it—about eight miles from Mercer, on the New-Castle road,andnear Mr. Gilkey's
	575	200	Adjoining the town of Mercer.
4	66	250	Otter-creek and Big-run pasess through it—within from three to four miles of Mercer, andnear to Mr. Campbell's; a mill seat thereon.
	787	200	About nine miles from Mercer, on the road to Warren (Ohio) and near to Mr. Hertford's.
	693	200	Near the town of Shenango.
	845	100	Near Mercer.
	716	200	In the big bend of Shenango, near to Mr. Marshall's.
	713	200	Within one mile of the last mentioned tract, and adjoining Mr. Beatty's.
	78	500	On which the town of Shenango is laid out, at the big bend of Shenango river.
5	1050	200	Adjoining settlement.
	1054	200	Adjoining settlement.
	998	200	Adjoining settlement.
			CRAWFORD COUNTY.
6	110	250	About twelve miles from Meadville, and near Mr. Blondell' mill.
	119	500	Little Sugar-creek passes through it—about five miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Kittinger's.
7	70	300	Near Mr. Dixon's mill—about six miles from Meadville.
	63	300	About eight miles N. E. of Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Wykoff's.
8	150	500	Muddy-creek passes through it—within a few rods of the state road from Franklin to Erie, about fifteen miles from Meadville, and adjoins Mr. Heatley's.
	1552	200	About three miles from the last mentioned tract.

THE above lands are of an excellent quality, and well watered (generally large streams passing through them) and timbered—nearly all of them adjoining settlements, and in good situations. Titles indisputable.

Also for Sale.

LOTS in the town of SHENANGO.—This town is laid out in the big bend of Shenango river, near the centre of Mercer county, and about 55 miles north-west from Pittsburgh. It possesses many advantages well calculated to render the Lots valuable. The situation and plan of the town are handsome—a navigable water passes through it, as also does the main road from Pittsburgh, by way of Mercer, to New-Connecticut, in the state of Ohio. It is surrounded by a delightful country—fertile, well watered and healthy—lies nearly central between Lake Erie and the Ohio river, in the route intended by nature to connect the interests of those waters—indeed it must become the concentrating point of trade between them. From the many advantages it combines it must unquestionably become a place of considerable trade. A number of Lots being already disposed of, improvements will be immediately commenced, and will be very much promoted in their progress, by the Legislature having passed a law appropriating a sum of money for building a bridge over the Shenango, in the town, which, in all probability, will be completed this season.

Likewise for Sale,

A VALUABLE SEAT FOR MILLS, on the Lachawanick, near its mouth, and within a few perches of the town of Shenango, together with any quantity of land adjoining, from 50 to 200 acres. A Saw-mill would find full employ immediately, and a Grist-mill by the time it can be erected. All the sawing necessary for the improvement of the town may be done there; and rafts of timber, descending the Shenango, can be floated up the Lachawanick to the mill, without difficulty, as it will stand but a few perches from its mouth.

The above Lands and Lots will be sold cheap, for cash or good payments, and indisputable titles given. Application to be made to the subscriber, at No. 233, Arch-street, Philadelphia.

May 1810. JOSEPH MORRISON,

N. B. A plan of the Town may be seen at Mr. Robert Spencer's, Pittsburgh; Mr. William M'Millan's, Mercer; and at the subscriber's, Philadelphia.

TO LET.

A HOUSE and STORE,
Situate in Wood-street, between Second and third-Streets, at present occupied by
Mr. *Christian Latshaw.*

The house is commodious, and the stand for business equal to any in Pittsburgh.

Also to Let,

A small BRICK HOUSE
in Second-street, near Wood-Street, for further particulars enquire of
JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh Jan. 9, 1811. tf.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from the corner of Third to the corner of Front and Wood Streets, nearly opposite to Mr. Cromwell's Warehouse, where he continues to keep on hand a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries & Queensware,

all which he intends selling at the most reduced prices for cash or approved countr produce.

SAMUEL SMITH.

Pittsburgh, April 5, 1811.

N. B. A regular supply of Barr-Iron and Castings—Superfine Flour by the Barrel—also, a quantity of Hazleton's Wheel-irons.

GROCERIES.

Finley & Van Lear,

Howard Street, Baltimore,

HAVE on hand a general assortment of *Groceries Dye stuffs* and *Liquors* which they will sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash or approved country produce.—Orders from the country will at all times be particularly attended to. Tavern keepers may be supplied with choice liquors. Any produce that may be sent them as remittance, will be disposed of to the best advantage for interest the owner.

Belt. Aug 1, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, near 100 acres cleared in three tenements, and a small orchard, situate in Pitt township, on both sides of the great road from Braddock's Field by the Bullock Pens, to Pittsburgh, and adjoining lands of Judge M'Dowell, Rhinehart Antis, and others. Part in Cash, and the residue in Iron and well assorted Merchandize, will be taken in payment. For particulars apply to Mr. Thomas Wallace, Pittsburgh, or to the subscriber near the premises.

JAMES HORNER.

May 14, 1811. tf

CRAMER, SPEAR & EICHBAUM,

Booksellers and Stationers,
Franklin Head, Market Street, Pittsburgh
Will publish early this Summer,

A German Almanack, for 1812.

Calculated for the meridian of Pittsburgh, and will serve without any sensible variation for the states of Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, &c.

Also, for 1812,

Cramer's Pittsburgh & Magazine *ALMANACKS.*

The merchants of the Western Country will be supplied at the Philadelphia and Baltimore prices, either by the dozen or groce.

May 15, 1811.

☞ The Ohio Patriot, New-Lisbon; Independent Press, New-Lancaster; Muskingum Messenger, Zanesville; Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe; Liberty Hall, Cincinnati; and Kentucky Gazette, Lexington, are requested to insert the above 6 times.

THOMAS HUMPHREYS & Co.

No. 317, Market street,
Philadelphia,

Have for Sale a large and complete assortment of

Queensware, Glass and China.

Orders from Country Merchants put up in the best manner, and on the shortest notice.

ORIGINAL
FAMILY MEDICINES,

Prepared with the greatest care and attention
By MICHAEL LEE & Co.

Lee's Worm-destroying Lozenges.

This medicine is superior to any ever offered to the public, being innocent and mild, certain and efficacious in its operations.

Lee's Elixir.

A certain remedy for colds, coughs, or asthmas, and particularly the whooping cough, so destructive to children.

Lee's Essence of Mustard.

So well known for the cure of rheumatism, gout, palsy, sprains, &c.

Lee's Grand Restorative.

Proved by long experience to be unequalled in the cure of nervous disorders, consumptions, lowness of spirits, inward weakness, &c.

Lee's Anti-bilious Pills.

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers.

Lee's Sovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application.

Lee's Infallible Ague and Fever Drops.

For the cure of agues, remittent and intermittent fevers.

Lee's Genuine Persian Lotion.

Celebrated for the cure of ringworms, tetters, &c.

Lee's Genuine Eye-Water.

An effectual remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Lee's Tooth-ache Drops.

Which gives immediate relief.

Lee's Corn-Plaster.

Lee's Damask Lip Salve.

Lee's Restorative Powder.

For the teeth and gums.

Lee's Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

The Indian Vegetable Specific.

For the cure of venereal complaints.

Sold wholesale and retail, by the Proprietors, No. 98, Pitt Street, Baltimore; and BARLOW, FOSTER & Co. next door to the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette, Market Street, Pittsburgh.

To country merchants and others, whopurchase to sell again, a liberal discount will be given, by the proprietors.

To detect counterfeits, observe each article has on the outside wrapper, the signature of

MICHAEL LEE & Co.

N. B. At the places of sale may be had (gratis) pamphlets containing recent and extraordinory cases of cures, whose length prevents their being herewith inserted.

House of Entertainment

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has commenced keeping a *House of Entertainment* for Travellers and others, at the Sign of *General Washington*, at the upper end of Noblesburgh. Having furnished himself with every accommodation necessary, and having plenty of excellent pasture, he flatters himself that by his unremitting care and attention to business, to merit a share of the patronage of a generous public.

HENRY NOBLE.

Noblesburgh, June 6, 1811.

N. B. There are convenient roads leading from Noblesburgh to every populous place in the Western Country.

Three or Four Journeymen Taylors,

will find immediate employ, by applying to JOHN LINTON, Taylor, corner of Market and Second Streets, where all orders will be thankfully received, and promptly executed. 7t

Pittsburgh, April24, 1811.

John Baird,

CONTINUES to carry on the Tayloring business, at his OLD STAND in Market-street, and flatters himself he will give satisfaction to those who may employ him.

N. B. Two or three Journeymen wanted, to whom constant employment and the highest wages will be given.

Pittsburgh April 9, 1811.

Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's, living one half mile from M'Kee's Port, about the 1st instant, a sandy coloured COW, has some white on her back and belly, about 7 or 8 years old, has a small slit in her left ear and a short tail. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ROBERT STEWART.

May 13, 1811.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday the first of June, inst. *JAMES KILLEN*, an Apprentice to the Tinplate Working business; he is between 17 and 18 years of age, stout made, black eyes, black hair, and smiling countenance; he had on when he went away, a new coattee and pantaloons of cotton cassimer, a marseilles waistcoat, a fur hat and new shoes; it is not known what other cloathing he took with him.——Whoever will lodge said runaway in any jail shall receive *Twenty Dollars*, and the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home.

GEORGE MILTENBERGER.

Pittsburgh, June 6, 1811.

N. B. All persons are forbid harbouring said apprentice at their peril.

Labourers Wanted.

THE subscriber wants to engage Eight or Ten good strong labouring *MEN* to descend the Ohio some distance, and afterwards to be employed in farming and other work. The engagements must be for one year at least. For further particulars enquire of Thomas & John Cromwell.

WILLIAM SHANNON.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1811. tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, living near Col O'Hara's, now offers for Sale on very moderate terms,
100,000 feet pine boards, of a superior quality
50,000 pine shingles
40 barrels good lake salt
40 barrels genuine old whiskey;
together with his usual assortment of Groceries, Potter's Ware, Flour, etc. etc. and about 4000 lbs. well cured Kentucky Bacon.

JAMES GRAY,
corner of Liberty and Front Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1811.

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20 dozen Straw Bonnets,
will be sold low by the dozen or otherwise.
15 barrels best green Coffee,
20 kegs pickled Oysters.

BARLOW, FOSTER & Co.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1811.

The Trustees

Of the Pittsburgh Academy offer on a perpetual ground rent, two-hundred and forty feet front, on Second-street, extending from Smithfield-street to Cherry-alley, and ninety feet front on Smithfield street, extending from third Street to a ten feet Alley.—A plan of the lots, and the terms are left with James Morrison in Wood-street.

John Woods
John Wilkins } *Managers*
Isaac Craig

Pittsburgh April 8, 1811. tf

NOTICE.

A LIBERAL price will be given at the Manufactory of the Subscriber, for Kitchen Fat, in exchange for Hard or Soft Soap.

NICHOLAS O'CALLAGHAN,
corner of Ferry and Third Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1811.

TO FARMERS.

I WILL purchase from six to eight thousand pounds of *WOOL* of various kind and quality, for which a generous price in Cash will be paid, by

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